The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1865. NO. 53.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Office, 76 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)

D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
D. THOMSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents
To all Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 146 3-4.

CITY ITEMS.

Clothing

In the approaching winter, Overcoats $20. Business suits ready made of home and Eastern manufacture. Wm. Lasky & Co., 82 St. Clair street. See advertisement in another column.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

For Fine Perfumery,

toilet articles, hair brushes, dressing combs, tooth, nail, cloth and shaving brushes, and fine cutlery, unsurpassed in the city can equal McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Cloaks, Sacques, &c., &c.

We cordially advise our readers to visit Bates & Bell's cloak room, No. 32 Fifth street, for the novelties in fall fine. Observe that the number is twenty-one (ring once) Fifth street.

Come One, Come All.

Now is the time to buy your ladies' furs at the first class establishment of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. You will find the largest and finest assortment of all the new styles of capes, Ruchies, Berthas, muffs, muffs, fur boots, skating caps, gents' fur caps, gloves and collars, men's and boys' hats and caps, all of which will be sold at less prices than at any other house in the city.

Country Merchants and City Druggists,

take notice. We are prepared to sell Lindsay's Blood Searcher, Tabb's Bloom of Youth, and Dr. J. McIntire's King of Pain, the genuine articles, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere. N. B.—Harman & Co., druggists, 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Any of Our Readers

Who may have use for a pure article of North Carolina tar will find it at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. To those who wish to purchase by the barrel, Fleming offers special inducements in low rates. Remember the place.

The Daily Commercial

IS PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT THE LOWEST RATE OF ANY DAILY PAPER IN THE CITY.

Single Copies.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents
To all Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

THE CHOLERA.

HINTS AS TO ITS CAUSES.

The re-appearance of that dread scourge, the cholera, in this country, is causing great interest to be felt in the sanitary condition of the principal cities and towns throughout the States, and public meetings of official bodies and skilled physicians are being held to consult upon measures to be adopted for its treatment and prevention. As everything relating to this epidemic is of interest to all reflecting minds, the following report of the proceedings of a meeting of physicians of Chicago and from a lecture by Dr. J. ADAMS ALLEN, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, will prove instructive. It will be observed by the comments of these professional gentlemen that the inducements which invite the cholera to Chicago are also extended in Pittsburgh, particularly at this season.

At the meeting of physicians, held Tuesday afternoon, Dr. N. S. DAVIS remarked that:

"The simple fact that the city needs to be cleansed is not sufficient. Every individual will assent to that general proposition, but when that idea is embodied in the shape of streets, he must disagree with the plan. The filth in the streets exert but a small part of the deleterious influence that is exerted on the citizens of Chicago, in a city that furnishes animal and vegetable matter combined, in a state of decay, there is no necessity for the filthy, denied streets. The city authorities need not be asked to urge the removal of the filth and garbage, but simply to see that it was necessary to be done. Undoubtedly the streets contain an immense amount of material that should be removed, but the neglect to connect houses and vacant cots with the sewers, in his opinion, was a more potent cause of disease. The accumulation of animal and vegetable matter combined, in a state of decay, there is no necessity for the filthy, denied streets. The city authorities need not be asked to urge the removal of the filth and garbage, but simply to see that it was necessary to be done. Undoubtedly the streets contain an immense amount of material that should be removed, but the neglect to connect houses and vacant cots with the sewers, in his opinion, was a more potent cause of disease. And if you do this, you cannot altogether stop the disease, but can mitigate, and perhaps do away with its effects.

I know it is very fashionable among some classes of people to say that the cholera is a healthy visitation, and I have heard persons who claimed to have a smattering of medical knowledge refer to it as an argument in favor of this assertion, that a person living near the slaughter houses in Paris escaped the cholera, and other epidemics which ravaged cleaner and less odoriferous sections of the city, and at first sight it seems as if these people intended to assert that if you wish to escape the cholera, or any other epidemic, all you have to do is to get a pestiferous stench, and then stand under the shadow of a great stench arising up like the smoke of the bottomless pit, forever and ever, and then breathe aside from all disease. But science denies this proposition totally. A cause may operate on an individual, tending to produce disease, and yet the individual may escape that disease, because he is healthy otherwise, and the system throws off the influence that the influx of animal matter might be prevented.

"Dr. Egan, of Blue Island, speaking from his experience, decried the idea that from his knowledge that the decomposition of animal matter was productive of any disease. He had observed in Illinois and Pennsylvania, in the course of some what extended practice, and he could say the people living in the vicinity of Bridgeport and elsewhere were maintained free from disease, although they were constantly in violence of malignant fever. While he would not plead for the existence of disease, he would not plead for the existence of disease, because he is healthy otherwise, and the system throws off

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The public have recorded their verdict on ANDREW JOHNSON'S course since he came to the Presidency. We conclude that the correct interpretation of the sweeping victories in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and wherever else elections have been held, is that the people of those States have expressed their entire confidence in the President, and perfect willingness to confide to him the management of reconstruction, in the conviction that while there are some points of his policy that admit of a difference, he has the wisdom and patriotism to abandon whatever shall appear to be unwise, and like a cautious and capable navigator steer the ship in the right channel.

It is not too much to say, that the President's policy, taken in connection with the disposition he has shown to go no farther in bringing back the Southern States, than perfect fidelity to the grand ideas brought out in the suppression of the rebellion, its principles and party will allow, has been mainly instrumental in winning these victories. Had not the people been satisfied—had they not perceived that a safe pilot was at the helm—we may safely conclude that they would not have been slow to say so to ANDREW JOHNSON. Not only is it, therefore, a grand triumph of principles, but a splendid personal success. Not a State now stands opposed to the administration, without it may be Kentucky, and possibly Delaware—the only States not wholly in the rebellion—now that New Jersey has been won—that still resist the anti-slavery amendment.

In New York and New Jersey is the victory particularly brilliant. In those States, in New York more especially, the Republicans made no shadow of reservation in their support of the President and his policy—and we may say that, whatever that was done, has the triumph been most complete.

U. S. REVENUE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The intricacy of the mechanical workings of the United States Internal Revenue Assessor's office in this district, which includes the city of Pittsburgh, is best understood and appreciated by those who have personally examined them. The large number of books of record and the multiplicity of accounts would seem to require an army of clerks, or at least a force equal to that employed in a prosperous banking association. Separate account books, called auxiliaries, are kept of the most important branches of manufacture, including such as oil refiners, brewers and distillers, as well as for banks, insurance companies, etc. Each of these contain, of course, a great amount of figures, and require the services of not only a thorough accountant, but a skillful mathematician. So admirable is the system adopted and principally framed by H. A. WEAVER, Esq., the U. S. Assessor for this District, that the respective Commissioners of Internal Revenue at Washington, have complimented him highly time and again, and many features inaugurated by Mr. WEAVER have been adopted by Assessors throughout the country, at the suggestion of the Commissioners. In the management of his office, Mr. WEAVER has received invaluable assistance from his principal clerk, I. N. COURSIN, Esq., a courteous gentleman and accomplished accountant. He has also able assistants in J. F. ANSHUTZ and H. F. WEAVER. The above mentioned gentlemen comprise the entire force of the Assessor's office in this wealthy and prosperous district, and more energetic, reliable officers cannot be found.

When the office was first established in this city, great difficulty was experienced in getting the machinery started. The first list of assessments was made in September, 1862, and amounted altogether to $40,126 56. The perfection of the machinery of the law, accomplished by multitudinous decisions of the Revenue Commissioners, soon enabled the Assessor to largely increase the list of 1862, which has caused, in connection with the increase in our manufactures, the receipts from internal revenue in the district to compare favorably with that of any manufacturing district in the Union. The increase of the assessments of July, August, and September of the present year over that of the same months last year amounts to $257,436 76, or at the rate of more than one million dollars per year, as the following tables will show:

	July, 1864.	July, 1865.
Manufactures and Productions	$97,904 86	$140,585 70
Gross Receipts	13,649 69	20,898 71
Animals Slaughtered	458 22	588 00
Sales	68 13	751 28
Licenses	265 81	
Legacies	83 20	38 54
Total monthly list	112,395 92	162,767 91
Fermented Liquors	4,346 52	7,059 45
Special Lists		1,033 83
Refined Oil sold	2,074 40	23,237 90
Distilled Spirits	4,755 00	
Total assessments for July	$123,571 84	$194,090 09
Increase July, 1865, over July, 1864		70,418 25

	Aug., 1864.	Aug., 1865.
Manufactures and Productions	$120,667 93	$176,145 29
Gross Receipts	8,045 53	18,376 72
Animals Slaughtered	464 40	649 88
Sales	74 52	1,245 73
Licenses	3,834 61	
Total monthly	127,496 99	199,861 38
Fermented Liquors	4,066 00	5,343 97
Refined Oil sold	7,852 40	22,052 90
Special Lists		3,440 30
Total August	$139,185 39	$230,647 95
Increase Aug., 1865, over Aug., 1864		91,462 56

	Sept. 1864.	Sept. 1865.
Manufactures and Productions	$112,073 16	$199,097 26
Gross Receipts	20,849 99	24,869 47
Animals Slaughtered	654 40	819 15
Sales	102 79	653 27
Licenses		424 72
Total Monthly List	$133,680 34	$225,841 87
Beer	4,209 75	6,859 74
Special Lists	25,687 41	3,311 88
Refined Oil Sold	6,740 00	27,444 00
Distilled spirits	09 00	2,064 00
	$170,587 40	$265,941 35

Increase Aug. 1865 over August 1864.. $95,555 95

RECAPITULATION.

Increase of Assessment for the month of July 1865 over the same month of 1864	$70,418 25
Aug. 1865 over the same month of 1864	91,462 56
Sept. 1865 over the same month of 1864	95,555 95
Total increase three months	$257,436 76

The amount of duties paid in this district by Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance, Railroad and Turnpike Companies, on dividends declared, under sections 120 and 122 Excise Law, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was $126,409 30.

The following statement exhibits the amount of duties paid by Banks and Bankers on their capital, circulation and deposits, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, in this district:

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864	$30,402 54
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1864	47,868 75
For the quarter ending March 31, 1865	80,200 08
For the quarter ending June 30, 1865	39,527 79
	217,999 16

The annual list of incomes and licenses for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1865, amounted to $362,924 30, while that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $1,329,240 50—showing an increase for the current year of $866,325 20.

WORK-HOUSE FOR VAGRANTS.

Besides the important suggestion of the Grand Jury, in relation to the increase of crime, on which we lately made some remarks in the COMMERCIAL, there is in their Presentment a recommendation which the authorities and people of the county will, we hope, favorably and practically consider. They recommend the [illegible]on of a work-house, where sturdy [illegible]and other worthless characters, [illegible]ded with board and lodging [illegible]d, may be put to some [illegible]ch the expenses of [illegible]rayed, and perhaps [illegible]trouble the [illegible]ties [illegible]ople, have [illegible]Grand [illegible]s on the [illegible]ubtly that the proposed measure has encountered is, in contriving a kind of work which could be allotted to those lazy fellows, while their place of confinement, the county jail, embraces such a remarkably miscellaneous society as is usually found within its walls. There are few cities, of the size of this, which have not more places of confinement for offenders against the laws, than Pittsburgh has. A house for the exclusive use of the classes of persons referred to might be so adapted to its purpose, that not only could they be kept at work, but that their work should pay all the expenses of the establishment.

Other reasons strongly in favor of the measure may be drawn from the consideration of moral interests, which cannot fail to deteriorate, even among the inmates of a jail, by their long months of idleness and close familiarity with each other.

"DESTINED TO CREATE A SENSATION."

Our Washington correspondent ventures the opinion that Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches, sent out by the last steamer to Mr. ADAMS, concerning the demand for indemnity, "are destined to create a sensation." We conclude that there is good ground for such an opinion. The sum and substance of the British reply to the American demand for indemnity, is that none will be allowed, and that there is no further use in talking about the matter. "We cannot of course "tell," says the London *Times*, "in what "spirit the Government of the United "States are disposed to receive the final "and deliberate refusal of the British Gov"ernment to entertain in any shape the "claims they put forward. We can only "say, on our part, that we are quite sure "our Government may depend upon the "support of the nation in maintaining the "position it has taken up."

Precisely "in what spirit the Government of the United States are disposed to receive the deliberate refusal," is probably set forth in the dispatches referred to,—hence the "sensation." We feel entirely confident that their language will be in perfect accord with the well-defined American idea, and that they will recognize no other principle than that deliberate, wanton outrages have been committed whereby American commerce has sustained vast losses which must be paid. We expect, also, that Mr. SEWARD will renew the offer of arbitration, and show a willingness to do almost anything that will not sacrifice this principle.

INDEMNITY.

Nothing is more true than that submission to one insult or wrong will cause many more to be offered. It is therefore, difficult not to conclude that the tameness with which the violation of the Monroe Doctrine has been submitted to by us, has emboldened the British Government to bully us on the question of indemnity. Probably if the two we, ourselves, are the most to blame; for were we not, while a vital principle is being audaciously overthrown, submitting quietly, with barely as much as a paper pellet fired as a protest, Great Britain would at least be respectful—which she is not, on the indemnity question.

There is something peculiarly arrogant in the tone of RUSSELL'S reply, an arrogance he never indulges save only towards a power that cannot assert all its rights. The British are slow to take in an idea, and slower to give it up. They have not yet given up the one that the Government was not strong enough or able to put down the rebellion; and Earl RUSSELL apparently is laboring under the impression that we may be talked to, bullied and decided, just as we permitted ourselves to be while we had all our energies taxed by the rebellion. Probably he is still a little blinded with the victory he obtained on the Trent question,—which was no victory at all, since we backed down from nothing, but simply agreed to the British interpretation of international law. The present case is wholly different, and Earl RUSSELL would have shown himself a wiser statesman had he agreed to the American idea of international law concerning the Anglo-rebel piracies.

Unlike most questions of grave importance involving large claims, there will be almost as much satisfaction in their denial as in their payment. The petition of the Boston merchants ought to instruct the British Government on this point. They are signing a petition in favor of allowing the question to rest, on the ground that the time is not far off when England will be at war, and when, with the law settled according to the present British idea, American ship-yards and American sailing masters will settle the little bill now lays, interest and all.

EX POST FACTO SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The exaction of a test oath, as a condition of admission to a seat in Congress, or to any other office under the United States Government, is a measure altogether prudent and proper. In fact, every official oath, from that taken by the President on his inauguration to that by which a soldier is mustered into the service, is designed not only to secure to the Government the services of the men sworn, but to preserve the Government from the danger of having unreliable men in its places of trust; and the same purpose is to be subserved by the test oath to be administered to members of Congress from the States which have been in rebellion. The retrospective scope of it has this special design, adapted to a special danger from the intrusion of unreliable men.

It has been objected to on account of its retrospective bearing, as necessarily excluding men who have been active in the rebellion. This is true, for this was the intention of the oath. But the provision of the Constitution prohibiting the passage of *ex post facto* laws (Art. I., Sec. IX., 5), is not applicable to this case. The law prescribing and requiring this oath does not bear the character of such a law. The act of rebellion was treason. It levied armies against the United States, and if anything should and does disqualify a person from being a law-maker of the United States, it is treason. The absence of formal conviction makes no difference, since the offense was notorious and is not denied. The amnesty itself implies the existence of prior criminality. An *ex post facto* law, according to legal definition, is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed. This is not done by the law requiring the test oath under consideration. The crime of treason and rebellion was punishable before this law was passed as much as it is now. This law has made no change in the status of rebels, in that respect. It virtually provides for the preservation of the national legislature from the intrusion of those upon its floor who have been guilty of the crime of treason, by levying war against the United States. As well might the organic law which forbids membership in the House of Representatives to any citizen who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, be called an *ex post facto* law. This shuts the door on supposed incompetency by reason of youth. Much more may it be closed to exclude those stained with the crime of treason.

We hope the law will be carried fairly into execution. Congress owes it to itself as the maker of the law and the guardian of its own credit, and also to the interests of the nation, to exercise its prerogative of judging of the qualifications of its members, and by insisting on the taking of the oath. If the Southern States cannot furnish other men for their representatives and our legislators than those fresh from a bloody rebellion against our Government, they ought to go without representation till they raise an entire new crop of men. It would be little short of suicidal madness to admit them so soon, as law-makers for the country, to the halls of Congress.

ELECTION RESULTS.—Enough returns have been made and published to show that the Union cause and party are triumphant in all the States which held their elections on the 7th inst. The Union people have not been deceived by false pretenses, nor flanked by strategy. The opposition were never in a worse predicament than they are now. Their very professions of reformation are turned into ridicule by the intelligent voters. Their sweet phrases toward the President are but spilt molasses. It all shows that grafting, hybridising and forcing do not succeed as well in politics as in horticulture. What a grand majority they might have had, if they had followed their professions, and voted the Union ticket honestly.

NEW YORK.—The Republican majority on the State ticket is between 25,000 and 30,000. The Legislature will be largely Republican. General SICKLES has suffered a mortifying defeat, the only one, we believe, in his life. When he joined the cowpeckeds the fate speedily overtook him.

LET WISE COUNSEL PREVAIL.

The latest advice tendered by the New York *Herald* to the people of the South, is about the most sensible we have seen proceeding from the same source for a long time. In concluding an article upon the result of Tuesday's elections, that journal says:

"We now enter upon a new chapter in our political history, and whatever line of action may henceforward be pursued by the New York Democratic leaders, the Southern States will do well to follow throughout the good advice of President Johnson."

If our professions of love for the Union are worth anything, and our regard for the legal and Constitutional rights of the South are sincere, our hopes must be centered on the idea that the President of the United States is fully alive to the responsibility resting upon his shoulders, and is desirous as the people to do what is just and equitable. Being at the fountain head of intelligence from all sources, it must be admitted that he has a better foundation on which to act judiciously than the masses, only partially informed, can have. On this basis his counsel to the South, and to the Nation, re-enforced by the counsel of wise men, ought to be regarded as safe, judicious, and wise, unless there should be the best possible reasons for suspecting the purity of his motives. Let the South regard his advice, therefore, and meanwhile let the North trust in his fidelity.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—If ever there was a man filled with aching and astonishment, like the Hibernian who was knocked down by the recoil of his own gun, that man is MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR. JOHN RANDOLPH once said of himself, that he was as prone to a minority as FALSTAFF was to sink when thrown from the buckbasket into the Thames. If MR. BLAIR'S extraordinary change of position arose from any such proclivity, it is the development of a new instinct in the family.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE appeared yesterday enlarged one column on each page. It gives us sincere pleasure to record the enterprise of the local press, especially by cotemporaries of a character so well established as the *Chronicle*.

NEW JERSEY.—The majority for WARD, Republican, will probably be from 3,000 to 5,000. The Legislature will be Union, and in favor of the anti-slavery amendment. We welcome New Jersey back to the Union.

PERSONAL.

—John P. Cooke, the well-known musical composer, who died in New York, last Sunday, was buried on Tuesday. His funeral was attended by Masonic Lodges, Musical and Dramatic Associations. Among the late theatrical and musical associates of the deceased were: Messrs. John Sefton, John Gilbert, Charles Walcot, George Wood, Henry Isherwood, E. L. Davenport, Ringgold, Counihan, Norton, Geo. Holland, Lord, Dr. Quinn, Samuel Colville, Mr. Schuchbauer, H. R. Dodworth, Charles Stoepel and others.

—An imposter giving his name as William Patterson, has been collecting money in Lancaster, ostensibly for the poor of Chambersburg, and a reward of $50 offered for his arrest.

—John Abbott, a veteran of the war of 1812 died in Chambersburg on the 25th of October.

—The local "gossip" of the Chambersburg *Repository*, was, it appears, one of the "slightly wounded persons" in the late accident on the Pennsylvania railroad near Lancaster, and says: Nobody knows what struck me, though the physician's opinion is that it was metal, revolvers and that I caused the wound in passing. At all events, when we took off my pants, we found all the cut and bruised flesh there and below. This was reported as a slight injury. I wonder whether it would have been considered a serious one if my body could but have been hauled.

—The Hon. A. K. McClure, of the Chambersburg *Repository* recently paid a visit to President Johnson, and in a letter to his paper thus alludes to the President: There are few men who could make a more favorable impression upon a stranger on first acquaintance, than the President. He differs from MR. LINCOLN in most external characteristics, and in many contrasts favorably. He lacks MR. LINCOLN'S jolly humor; improves upon his ungainly ways; is vastly more diplomatic, and wears a uniform and quiet dignity that would have been shockingly out of place in his lamented predecessor; but which well becomes the Chief Executive of a great nation. He is about five feet ten in height, rather stoutly and symmetrically built, has long hair, well silvered by the frosts of time, rather a cold gray eye that looks as if in its almost sixty years it had seen enough behind it quite enough to quicken it, a finely chiseled Roman face, usually sad in expression, at times relieved by a genial smile, and in manner and dress serenely plain and unaffected. Such is, in brief, a portrait of Andrew Johnson, but two years ago the despised, the reviled of traitors; the man upon whose head fell their fiercest denunciations, and against whom were hurled their foulest and deadliest shafts, and now the President of the United States with the full ear of his best supporters, the farthest and dearest with the highest smiles and respectfulness ever imposed on mortal dignity. He treats the visitor cordially, and speaks in the softest tone and in well measured sentences.

—From proof sheets of Ex-President Buchanan's new work, now in press, entitled "Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the eve of the Rebellion," it appears that it is devoted, as the introduction states, to the proof that "many previous errors were committed by both parties from the beginning, but like most of them and were the work of the entire States," and he says it is the authorities cited in the work will show that Mr. Buchanan never failed, upon all suitable occasions, to warn his countrymen of the approaching danger, and to advise them of the proper means to avert it." The object is to establish that the Abolitionists are solely responsible for the war.

—It is stated that Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, may be seen daily at the Astor Library, engaged in the history of the war, in which he proposes to state the anti-Davis side of the intercine rebel quarrel.

—The Reverend Jonathan C. Gibbs, a full-blooded African, took part in the proceedings of the Presbyterian Synod, assembled in Lewisburg, last week. It appears that he astonished the natives by preaching better than any man who has ever stigmatized the favored race as a connection between man and brute.

—Polly Moore, an aged pauper in New Hampshire, died recently when money amounting to $700 was found on her person and among her effects.

—Was the late Lord Palmerston an Englishman or an Irishman? is a question which is troubling the biographers of England and the United States. When settled, no doubt the world will know one or the other.

—John W. Forney, writing from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to the Washington *Chronicle*, quotes an article from Ben Wood's *News*, and adds:—"After to-day's crushing defeat of the Van Buren and Seymour Democracy in New York, the 'News' will come more heavily than ever on the Democracy of New York, and the New York *Standard* (recently conducted by recognizing its columns of foul abuse upon a citizen called Andrew Johnson."

—The lecturers engaged by the Press Club of Philadelphia are George Francis Train, Artemus Ward, George William Curtis, Dr. E. H. Chapin, Josh Billings, William D. Kelley, William Lloyd Garrison, S. S. Cox, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Moriarity, and several other well-known speakers.

—The subject of establishing a Horticultural College is being discussed in the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia, to impart education in the entire routine operations of nursery, orcharding, exotic fruit culture, and plant and flower ing growing.

—It appears that the Rev. Henry Giles, one of the most talented and instructive lecturers in the United States, is now in very bad health, and is in want. The Boston *Traveller* says it will be a reproach to Boston forever if Henry Giles remains in wanta day longer. Contributions may be directed in care of James Oakes, Esq., The Journal House, or No. 49 Long Wharf, Boston. The smallest donations will be gratefully received. Help could not be given to a worthier man.

—The Tunisian Embassy, who have been to Washington, have returned to New York, on their way to their native land.

—Mr. J. M. Willis Geist, of Lancaster, addressed a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, on the subject of the recent accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It appears in the Philadelphia *Press*. He sets forth that he was a passenger on the train; that after hearing all the testimony, and examining into all the circumstances, this was an *accident* in the strict sense of the term; that neither the wood, steel or iron in the wrecked car had been used too long, as they had not been in use for six months, and besides it is worthy of note that there were older cars in this train, with wooden axles and iron axles, in which no one was hurt, the origin of the accident having been traced to one of the best cars, in the construction of which neither money nor mechanical skill had been spared, and which ran on expensive steel axles, revolving in iron bushes, and protected by stout boiler iron, safety guards, and with other modern improvements.

—The Hon Thomas Francis Meagher, is at present Acting Governor of Montana Territory.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus describes the Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the last House of Representatives: McPherson is a young, slight looking man, of about forty years, with light sandy hair and complexion, very prominent nose, and much earnestness and directness of manner. He is a genial hard-working and energetic fellow, who has been by times journalist, lawyer, member of Congress, and clerk of the House. The battle of Gettysburg was fought on a part of his homestead, and he hates the rebels none the less for that circumstance.

—The committee appointed at the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania I. O. O. F., in May last, to have prepared and presented to the retiring Grand Master, Wm. H. Trinick, a suitable testimonial for services rendered during his term of office, have fulfilled their mission by the presentation of an American lever watch, encased in massive gold hunting case, with an appropriate and highly complimentary inscription engraved on the inside of the case. The presentation took place in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, with brief addresses by the committee on behalf of the donor, which were responded to by the fortunate recipient.

There existed formerly in Paris, when the streets were not what they now are, an industrious class called gutter scavengers, whose business was particularly brisk after a heavy rain, that left uncovered all coin or pieces of metal that had a value at the junk-shops. A revival of this class has been occasioned by the extraordinary fall of the Seine, and its shoals and banks are now swarm with ragpickers, who find many better pickings than the streets afforded. Sometimes jewels, sometimes objects precious for their antiquity alone, reward the laborious search, which is prosecuted with the greatest vigor at the outlets of the sewers. The opening chapters of "Our Mutual Friend" are said by the London *Daily News* to have been sketched from the life. The Thames employs many low characters in fishing for drowned bodies, which afford a revenue in one of three ways—either they are rifled and returned to the owner, or are restored for a satisfactory remuneration to the friends of the deceased, or at the worst are turned over to the coroner for the sake of six shillings.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Familiar Talks and Suggestions with the View of Finding a Remedy—Chemistry of the Combustion of Coal.

Having, in our last discussion, explained the question of quantity of air required for the combustion of the gaseous portion of the coal, it remains for us yet to answer a corresponding question with regard to the carbonaceous part resting in a solid form on the bars after the gaseous matter has been evolved.

Carbon combines in the furnace in two proportions, with oxygen, depending on the supply of the latter. Carbonic oxide is a combination of one atom of carbon with one of oxygen, forming an invisible but combustible gas, while carbonic acid is formed by the union of one atom of carbon with two of oxygen, to an invisible and incombustible gas.

Carbonic oxide, though containing but one-half the quantity of oxygen, is yet of the same bulk or volume as the carbonic acid, a circumstance of considerable importance on the mere question of draught, and supply of air, as will be seen more fully hereafter.

Now, the combustion of this oxide, by its conversion into the acid, is a distinct operation as the combustion of the carbureted hydrogen; yet all this seems to be entirely overlooked in practice in the operations carried on in the furnace.

The direct effect of the union of carbon and oxygen is the formation of carbonic acid. If, however, the atmosphere in contact with the fuel is deficient in oxygen, the remaining portions would then be those of carbonic oxide. It is equally clear, however, that if we add a second portion of carbon to carbonic acid, we shall arrive at the same result, namely, the having carbon and oxygen combined in equal proportions, as we see in carbonic oxide. Now if these two volumes of carbonic oxide cannot find the oxygen required to complete their saturating equivalents, they pass away *unconsumed*, a circumstance which is constantly taking place in all furnaces where the air has to pass through a body of incandescent carbonaceous matter.

This very frequently leads to a fatal error in what is called the "combustion of smoke." For if the carbonaceous constituent of coal, and while yet at a high temperature, encounters carbonic acid, this latter, taking up an additional portion of carbon, is converted into carbonic oxide, and again becomes a gaseous and invisible combustible.

The first and is the prevailing operation of the furnace whereby the largest quantity of carbon is lost in the shape of carbonic oxide: The air, on entering from the ashpit, gives up its oxygen to the glowing carbon on the bars, and generates the maximum of heat in the formation of carbonic acid. This acid, however, being at a very high temperature, and passing upwards through the body of incandescent solid matter, takes up an additional portion of the carbon, and becomes carbonic oxide. Thus, by the conversion of one volume of carbonic acid into two volumes of oxide, heat is actually absorbed, while we also lose the portion of carbon taken up during such conversion, and are deceived by imagining that we have "burned the smoke."

Another very important and little known peculiarity of this gas, carbonic oxide, is, that by reason of its already possessing one-half its equivalent of oxygen, it inflames at a lower temperature as the ordinary coal gas, the consequence of which is, that the latter on passing into the flues, is often cooled down below the temperature of ignition, while the former is sufficiently heated, even after having reached the top of the chimney, and is there ignited on meeting the air.

It is a fact fully established by scientific investigation, that by the ordinary heating arrangements in furnaces we scarcely have the benefit of 50 per cent. of the heat that might be derived were the fuel we used fully consumed, and the heat thus made available! With these facts staring us in the face, should we not make efforts to remedy this evil?

Following up our subject, we come at once to the conclusion that, in order to get the benefit of the heat in the fuel, we must have recourse to thorough scientific investigation and approach the ultimate object, "the prevention of smoke," step by step.

From the purely theoretical we will now pass over to the more practical points of the questions to be answered.

From a series of experiments made expressly for the British Association of Engineers, we learn the following items: Three hundred pounds of caking bituminous coal was thrown on the furnace, when the temperature of the flue (as indicated by the pyrometer) rose, in twenty-five minutes, from 750° to 1,250°, when it began to fall, and descended to 1,040°, the fuel not having been disturbed during seventy-five minutes. At this stage, however, a remarkable change took place. Perceiving the temperature in the flue to have become so low, the fuel was levelled, more equally distributed, and the vacant spaces covered. The effect was the sudden rise in the temperature from 1,040° to 1,580°, at which it continued during ten minutes, when it gradually fell to 850°.

We have here two questions raised, viz: Why did the temperature in the flue fall, after twenty-five minutes, from 1,230° to 1,040°, and why did it suddenly rise to 1,580°? nothing whatever in the fuel having been done with the cause of this one movement, the having the fuel levelled. The answer is: first, the admission of an excess of air in irregular and uncontrolled quantities through the uncovered portion of the bars; and, second, the mere check put to that evil by their being more equally covered with the fuel.

This simple experiment illustrates clearly that on the control of the supply of air depends all that human skill can do in effecting perfect combustion, and thereby the prevention of smoke.

We shall next review the best known devices for this purpose, and endeavor to make some practical suggestions.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

According to the official statistics, out of thirty-six millions of Frenchmen, there are ten millions ignorant of the French language.

In Kalamazoo, Michigan, a new hall for concert and other purposes, has been erected at a cost of $8,000. It was opened on Wednesday evening by a grand sacred concert and operatic performance by Mr. Gras.

The Great Western Railway Company have had in ferry boat constructed at Glasgow, Scotland, of sufficient dimensions to transport a train of cars, to run across the Detroit river, conveying passengers and freight without change of cars, to and from the connecting links of the great central route. This boat will be the "Great Eastern" of the lakes. The length of it is to be 220 feet, breadth of beam, 56 feet, and depth of hold 12 feet. The rudders, one at each end, are five tons each. After being constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Neil Currie, of Toronto.

The Chicago *Republicans* says that that city can boast not only of an Astronomical Association and an Observatory, but of the largest telescope in the world. This telescope has an aperture of 18½ inches, three inches greater than any other in America. It was in process of construction at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, at the University of Mississippi, to cost when finished, $11,000. Its aperture is some three inches larger than was ordered, and it is well worth $25,000.

An attempt was made on Monday to flood the city of New York with a new batch of counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Albany City Bank.

A correspondent says that the secession hotels in New York have been doing all in their power to please their Southern patrons. The New York Hotel has dismissed all its colored waiters and employed French and Spanish in their stead. The Irish have been got rid of too as fast as possible, because they are known to be in bad odor with those who Sought to overthrow the republic.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to extend the Homeopathic Infirmary.

A correspondent says that the recent game of billiards between Kavanaugh and Pierre Carm, has raised a new question in the billiard world, in relation to the "push shot" as compared with the *masse*.

A capsized schooner was discovered on Lak Michigan, near Grand Haven, the other day. Six men were found lashed to her; one man was drowned, and another nearly frozen to death.

The City Missionary, of Cincinnati, has just made his annual report, in which he sets forth that during the past year he has made 2,116 visits, addressed 181 schools, officiated at forty-six funerals, sold or gave away 1,000 religious newspapers, and done a vast amount of other work. He must be a worker.

An eight hours' labor meeting was held in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, at which a series of resolutions was adopted, the closing one requesting the Legislature of Ohio to pass a law making eight hours a legal day's work.

The West Virginia State Agricultural and Mechanical Society is to be organized to-morrow at the Court House, Parkersburg.

Through Error to Rectitude.

To those who take discouraging views of the conduct and prospects of the suddenly emancipated blacks in the cotton States, we commend the following remarks from an address to workingmen by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, England:

"The first use a man makes of every power and talent given to him is a bad use. The first time a man ever uses a flail it is to the injury of his own head and those who stand around him. The first time a child has a sharp-edged tool in his hand he cuts his finger. But this is no reason why he should not be ever taught to use a knife. The first use a man makes of his affections, is to sensualize his spirit. Yet he cannot be ennobled except through those very affections. The first time a kingdom is put in possession of liberty, the result is anarchy. The first time a man is put in possession of intellectual knowledge, he is conscious of the approaches of skeptical feeling. But that is no proof that liberty is bad, or that instruction should not be given. There is a moment in the ripening of the fruit when it is more austere and acid than in any other. It is not the moment of greatness, but the moment when it is becoming red—the transition state—when it is passing from sourness into sweetness. It is a law of our humanity that man must know both good and evil; he must know good through evil. There never was a principle but what triumphed through much evil; no man ever progressed to greatness and goodness but through great mistakes.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Jamaica, communicates the following remedy for cholera, viz: Steep one quart of pimento, (better known under the name of alspice,) in a gallon of strong spirits, rum or brandy, the latter preferred, for at least one week, stirring occasionally; take a wine glass of this infusion with a little warm water, and sweetened with sugar. He says that the daily use of this highly aromatic medicine will be found a remedy or preventive in districts where cholera prevails or is anticipated.

GREAT SPRINGS.—There is a spring in the centre of the town of Huntsville, Alabama, from which flows a stream of water large enough to float a thirty ton batteau. It is believed to be the largest spring in the world, and it is an object of great interest to the people of the neighborhood and visitors. Another spring, near Florence, in the same State, throws out 17,000 cubic feet per minute.

An Important Letter from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts—Reconstruction and Suffrage.

DEAR SIR: It is not my belief that in any one of the seceding States the time has yet arrived when its State government can be re-established with safety. Whether the white man only votes, or whether the colored man also votes, I regard the movement at the present moment with inexpressible concern. It has taken us four years to conquer the rebels in all of them. I would not run any risk—great or small—of allowing the same class of men to beat us by an appeal to *fraud*. They appealed to *force*, and were conquered. Let us hold on to the power we now have to do right, to protect the loyal, to rebuild the State, to re-establish society, to secure the liberty of the people and the safety of the Union. Let it be used with parental kindness, and in the temper of conciliation. But hold on to the power, and, in the fear of God, let it be used. It was bought with the blood of more than a quarter of a million of heroes and patriots who gave given up their lives for their country. Let us see to it that by no error of ours such torrents of human blood shall flow again. I think the loyalty of the South needs time for concentration. Therefore I think no reconstruction will be successful now, and therefore as a radical believer in the suffrage for all men of competent capacity, irrespective of color or national origin, I the less regret that colored men are not now permitted to vote in the South. I do not believe their voting would prevent the failure which seems most likely to result from these experiments, and we may be glad not to have them involved in the catastrophe. They will vote by and by, and I believe will do it more just as their arms were wanted. All people will yet see that poor and ignorant as they are, they are on the right side, and that they can neither be cheated nor bullied into its betrayal or desertion. Meantime they will be gaining in knowledge and in manliness, which will fit them for the political functions of citizenship. All the North will say and by agree that the theoretical superiority of the white races, which did not prevent them from committing the most monstrous of all blunders and crimes of history, renders them the less fit for the exercise of political power. The negro is stained and contains much material of inferior material for good citizens to their humble and unlearned freedmen.

I deeply deplore the necessity of raising the general question of suffrage for colored men in the South thus early. I had hoped that the last vestige of theory on that question might be first eradicated from New England, where it even now retains a foothold. I had hoped that the poor freedmen might have the opportunity of a brief future, unprejudiced by becoming immediately the subject of political controversy. For one, however, I still hope and believe that there need be no strife nor angry debate.

We have reached a point where temperate, philosophical and statesmanlike treatment of grave questions has become easy because of its controlling and absolute necessity. We are to have an era of calm, wise and yet brave and hopeful counsels. The people cannot afford other. They must and will require control of public affairs—sometimes too much intrusted to and felt. But the principles of tradition and the caprices of politics will be alike disregarded.

Allow me to add, that in the end, although for the present it may seem otherwise to casual observation, I do not expect to find the deliberate judgment of the President, who is an able state-man and an honest patriot, differ in spirit that of Massachusetts herself. In his reply to his own friends, introducing to him a large delegation from Massachusetts, the President emphatically declared his purpose to do this act and to make the country "permanently free." The logic of events is irresistible. Thus far freedom has been constantly gaining and is held whatever gained. With patient hopeful and manly courage on our own part the future is secure.

I am faithfully and respectfully yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

An Invention of Vast Importance.

The following description of one of the most important inventions of the age is by the Cincinnati *Gazette*. If the loom is all that it is described, it is an invention destined to exert an influence not less than that exerted by the introduction of the cotton gin. We quote:

There is now on exhibition at the office and salesroom of the Greenwood Loom Company, in the Mechanics' Institute Building, a machine that many farmers will be interested in seeing. It is Mendenhall's Self-Acting Hand Loom, and is the most thoroughly complete, combination, and effective all the results of a first-class power loom. It will weave every kind of textile fabric, from fine muslin or cotton to the coarsest sacking, in a very superior style, and with a rapidity of execution quite astonishing to some of the hand weavers of the country, who have been used to four or five yards per day.

Having so large a war debt to pay, a debt which the world will take pleasure in paying, it becomes every citizen to practice economy, and this is at first sight the same in the strictest sense. To enable the farmer and mechanic of the country to economize his expenditures, A farmer with a few sheep and acre of flax can have enough at all high tariffs on fine muslin and broadcloths, for his family can be elegantly clothed by home industry. This loom will weave from fifteen to thirty yards of fabric as fast as that turned out by the factories.

This machine is on a simple in its structure that almost any mechanic can make it and we understand that it was extensively used into the Southern States that much of the gray cloth worn by the Confederate soldiers was woven by it.

During the period between 1852 and 1859, a number of patents were granted for successive improvements in looms, the last of which was that of James's self-acting hand loom, for which Mr. Mendenhall was the original inventor and proprietor. Many other improvements still have been covered, before patent were granted, in 1864 and 1865, to Mr. Mendenhall, covering the most delicate and apparently difficult movements to make it perfect.

In consequence of the high price of all kinds of fabrics, and the very great economy afforded by this loom, an immense demand for this machine has arisen, and the Greenwood Loom Company have turned in ample supply for all demands by a company with that well known gentleman, Miles Greenwood, at its head. The firm is known as the Greenwood Loom Company.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICE.—The receipts of cotton at the Northern ports continue on a very large scale, and there are, as yet, no indications of an early supply. From the close of the war to the first of September—a period of four months—the receipts aggregated 3,700 bales and from September 1st to October 31st—a similar period of two months—366,074 bales. Thus since the first of September the supply has come forward at the rate of 1,830,000 bales per annum. The quarter millions of bales per annum. The value of the receipts for the last two months, we need say, EXCEED $100,000,000, or nearly the interest aggregate of $7,000,000, or nearly one half the value of an ordinary crop of cotton. The receipts since the close of the war are fully equal to the annual consumption of the United States in years before the rebellion, so that, even if the crop were stinted and consumption made as in ordinary years, we must have a very large surplus for exportation.

MISSISSIPPI.—The President has pursued

he Daily Commercial

TO THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

BY A KOSMAGIAN WRITER.

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through pathless realms of space
Roll on!
What though I'm weary cause?
What though I cannot meet my kittle?
What though I swallow continuous pill?
Never you mind!
Roll on!

Roll on, thou ball, roll on!
Through all seasons of clime and zone
Roll on!
Thy course I've got to run
It's true my butcher's bill is due,
It's true my prospects all look blue—
But don't let that unsettle you!
Never you mind!
Roll on! [*It rolls on.*

UTHERN PICTURES OF THE WAR.

miniscences of Stuart's Chief of Staff.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Colonel Heros Von Borcke, General Stuart's ief of Staff, continues, in the last number of ookey's Magazine, his most interesting pictures avalry experience in Lee's army. The nu- rous correspondents of our journals, kept us ll informed, during their progress, of the ious events of the war in Virginia, as seen the Union lines. There are, however, very y pictures of life in the Southern Army ich yet remain to be unfolded to us. Colonel n Borcke, owing to his excellent opportuni- s for seeing and hearing, is enabled to narrate ch of interest and value which he does in a ished and entertaining manner.

THE FEDERAL LANCERS.

I will be remembered that at the early part of war a regiment of Lancers was organized, ch at its first and only engagement was anticipat- They very soon, however, showed their tu- ness for conflict, and were, therefore, detailed Mc Clellan's headquarters and elsewhere on ard duty. Colonel Von Borcke thus describes em at the battle of Gaines Mills, the first of ose bloody conflicts which led to and ac- ered during McClellan's change of base on the Peninsula. We quote:

As affair of a few minutes was with a newly organ- d regiment of Federal Lancers. They stood three leeps from me in line of battle, and presented to their glittering lances, from the point to which ey had a red and white pennon, and their fresh, well- ing blue uniforms turned up with yellow, a fine artial appearance. One of our regiments was hast- ily ordered to attack them; but before our Vir- nia horsemen got within fifty yards of their line, this sanguine regiment, which had undergone extreme- ly little or no discipline in the Northern cities on its way to the seat of war, turned tail and fled in the wild- est confusion, leaving the whole line of their retreat with their savage, but unconvenient arms. The commander, Colonel Emmeline Addison, Miss Lillie Schwartz, Mary Maggie Mc ondless, Miss Mary Laughlin, Master Sammy Bee Edna Cleaver, Conarattie, Miss Lelia Addison, Miss Sallie Ward, Tyrone, Mr. Paul Zimmerman, Bartlon—Mr. Wm. Edwards, Mr. Henry Colton, Aide-de-camp, Miss Maggie Pig. Fire, Bloody, Death. Tears will open at 7½ o'clock, and Concert begin quarter to 8 o'clock. Time of Orders will be announced at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, Nov. 9th, at C. C. McCLURG'S Music Store, 81 Wood street. 10-tf

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WHITERLEY CREEK OIL COMPANY, } PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, convened on the 1st inst., to determine whether or not an assessment on the 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company," the following action was had and determined: That an assessment of TWENTY DOLLARS per share be levied on said stock, payable ten cents per share on or before the 15th day of the present month, five cents on or before the 15th day of December, and five cents on or before the 15th day of January, A. D. 1866. All are hereby notified to pay their respective assessments to the Treasurer of said Company, at their office, in Wilkins Hall, said city, at the meeting aforesaid. It was unanimously resolved that the Secretary be directed to sell a meeting of the Stockholders of the Whiterley Creek Oil Company, at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said company. J. H. OLI. Secretary.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT CO., will be held on SATURDAY MORNING, at ten o'clock, at the office of HERBERT ROBB, Diamond street. Every single subscriber is earnestly urged to be present, as business of the utmost importance to the company is to be there and then decided. nov 8

OFFICE OF WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, } Pittsburgh, October 31, 1865. }

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS Of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. P. HERBERT, nov1-td Secretary.

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. } Pittsburgh, October 31, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO

the stockholders of the Western Transportation Company, that a special meeting will be held at the office of said company on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of E. P. JEWETT, President.

A. J. McDOWELL, Secy. oct31-td

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls. No. 94 Fifth street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D

October 7, 1865.—ocw3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourself. H. B. VANVOORHIS. sep18-tf

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Working Fund.....25,000.
Par value of each share.....1.00.

Office, No. 129 Fourth street.

JOHN B. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oct9-12d

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY, ...NO. A. CAUGHEY

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

1977-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 184 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Sankhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1977

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azimore Baking Powder, and Dr. Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET. sept1-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Nail Mill. Orders solicited for T nails, 8z 15, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia pattern. 40 pounds to the yard.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets.

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. my24-1y

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

No. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. 1578-1y

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 91 Third Street,

1st-1y PITTSBURGH PA.

COAL, RIVER MEN AND CAPITALISTS,

Take Notice!

The undersigned have been appointed by the Stockholders of the Marion Coal Company to sell their valuable property situated in Tempercanoville, below Pea Hill Run, having a front of 800 feet, and extending to the top of the hill a distance of 800 feet, more or less, and through which the Steubenville and Indiana railroad runs, making it the most desirable piece of property now ordered for sale, either for purposes of production or manufacturing sites, or for Coal boxes of oranges and lemons were piled up together, many of which, broken out through the sides, lay strewed over the ground. Great pyramids of barrels of white and brown sugar, and of salt fish, and eggs packed in salt, were blazing on all sides.

In one of the houses used by, I discovered the body of a handsome young man, an officer, who had been killed in one of the late sallies. The body had been hastily embalmed that one more effort might be made by the poor fellow only slept. I set a guard over the corpse to protect it from casual injury, and it was only afterward delivered to the relatives of the deceased. The regret was circulated in camp, and obtained confidence, that it was one of the Pinckney juniors of the Orleans family, who were then serving on the staff of General McClellan, and had taken part in the recent engagements; but this story was never believed by General Stuart or myself.

THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Leaving White House, Stuart overlook Local the Confederate left on Malvern Hill, which is thus alluded to by his chief of staff:

For the first time at Malvern Hill, in the progress of the seven days' war, was the Federal army to make an important in a battle in the concentration of a large number of pieces of artillery on a single point. By means of General McClellan was only saved from utter destruction by sixty guns which, being very favorably placed on the crest of the hill, could not be silenced in our attacking columns. The effect was more disastrous than had been before produced. Another line in rear of that had been very heavy, and I may say that the victory was ours only from the ignorance on our part of the number of the enemy. We retreated exactly at the moment when he had gained the most important success.

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families can have their work done in the

LAUNDRY WORK

executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, and promptness. Express will call for and deliver work. Proprietor, Howard's Patent Washing Machine, Liberty street, between Wood and Market, Liberty Hall Building, one square from Wood street. Entrance on Liberty street, first door. Penn street, North ward, and Allegheny, Second ward, at the Steam Laundry, corner of Federal and Beaver streets, opposite the Cemetery. Orders promptly executed. Goods called for and delivered in the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and at their residences. 1st-1y

W. HEAT

Best White and Spring, in store

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,

JAMES ANN MANAGER.....WM. DAVIDSON.

Last night but one of the

GHIONI AND SIGNOR ITALIAN OPERA CO.

Max Strakosch.....Director,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 10th, 1865, Verdi's Grand Opera, in three acts, of

LA TRAVIATA,

With the following excellent cast:

Violetta.....Mme. Angiolina Ghioni.
Alfredo.....Sig. or Brignoli.
Germont.....Signor Maccheri.
Baron Duphl.....Signor Graff.
Flora.....Miss Zeppari.
Gastone.....Miss Arnot.
Dottore.....Signor Nannetti.
Giorgio Y.....Signor Lombardi.

Messengers, Guests, Gipsys Matadores and Servants.

On Saturday, a grand farewell night, "Don Giovanni" with the most complete cast ever performed in America.

The Grand Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of Signor Rosa.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle $1.00. Reserved seats 50c extra. Family Circle 50c. Seats to be secured at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street.

Doors open at 7½. Opera commences at 8.

GEORGE E. LOCKE, the celebrated Yankee Comedian will appear on Monday.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

WILL LECTURE AT

LAFAYETTE HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, November 14th.

SUBJECT:

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

Doors open at 7: Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Library Rooms Monday November 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr., WM. B. EDWARDS,
R. C. ALBREE, CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
JAS. J. DONNELL, O. McCLINTOCK,
Lecture Committee.

VOCAL CONCERT.

We, the undersigned, pupils of Mr. CLEMENT TREDWAY, while profiting in our studies in the principles and the musical community, that we shall give a VOCAL CONCERT, in the Lecture Hall, on the 14th instant.

Soprani—Mrs. Emily Crane, Mrs. Annie Smith, Miss Emeline Addison, Miss Lillie Schwartz, Mary Maggie Mc ondless, Miss Mary Laughlin.

Mezzo Soprani—Miss Edna Cleaver.

Contralti—Miss Lelia Addison, Miss Sallie Ward.

Tenors—Mr. Paul Zimmerman.

Bartioni—Mr. Wm. Edwards, Mr. Henry Colton.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cts. Doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and Concert begin quarter to 8 o'clock. Time of Orders will be announced at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, Nov. 9th, at C. C. McCLURG'S Music Store, 81 Wood street. 10-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBURLE.

Benefit of

Mr. BARTON HILL,

Who will appear in two celebrated characters of Armand Duval and Robert Macaire, assisted by the unrivalled Opera House Company. Miss Annie Eberle as Camille.

LEE DAY EVENING, November 10th, will be added the free exit of all sensation plays, in five acts, written by Alexander Dumas, entitled

CAMILLE; or, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

Armand Duval.....Barton Hill.
Robert Macaire.....Mr. Barton Hill.

To conclude with the ever pleasing drama of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Robert Macaire.....Mr. Barton Hill.

I rehearsed, [sic] and the "Persian King THEN SOUPED IN A BAR ROOM, Saturday after noon.

The Grand Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of Signor Rosa.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle $1.00. Reserved seats 75c extra. Family Circle 50c. Seats to be secured at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street.

Doors open at 7½. Opera commences at 8.

GEORGE E. LOCKE, the celebrated Yankee Comedian will appear on Monday.

MASONIC HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing TUESDAY, Nov. 14th,

The famous

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S

MINSTRELS.

Headed by the two Greatest Comedians of the Century—Mr. Pioneer of Minstrelsy. This magnificent organization comprises 22 first class artistes who will furnish an entire new repertoire of the most select "plantations," by the minstrelsy mushrooms of the profession. Doors open at 7; performance at 8. Admission 50 cts. Children under twelve, 25 cts. 1010-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES BRACKETT,

16 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city. Also, theatrical and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I send by the first the principal corners in the city and know his reliable use of the same. 1676-1y

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

Express and Exchange Company,

SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

OFFICES:

84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.

Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.

607 Cheanut street, Philadelphia.

STEAMERS SAIL

On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such days fall on Sunday, when the arrival shall be on Saturday preceding.

MAILS close at 11 A. M. on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of gov ernment stamped envelopes, and the amount of postage, with our franx attached, may be procurred at any of our offices.

Drafts in sums small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

Certificates of Deposits bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangeable for Circular Letters payable in small parts at all Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient, as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, in which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission, or to speculate on margins.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

jel-6m oct3

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN S. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND FACTOR IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

98 Water and 132 First streets,

PITTSBURGH.

51 Broad street, New York.

WM. M. MURRAY.....WILSON

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office, DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl8-ly

MERCER ANTELO & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. jan6-1y

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 289 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds (Clover, Timothy, Fruit and Farm Products.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, AGENT FOR OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors on application. Orders and Consignments solicited. apr

GIBSON COLHOUN. WM. R. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED COAL OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, 209 Wood st. NO. 25 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. Under Monongahela House.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

And dealers in Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Low Rates.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hannock street, Pittsburgh. apl

P. M. KERR. J. A. BRETT.

KERR & EMERY

297 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,

General Commission Merchants, dealers in Country Produce. Also, particular attention to consignments promptly answered and consignments solicited. 1-6m-in

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 252 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne streets. oct3

C. R. REITER. J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures Warehouse No. 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO

J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHIRLEY & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.

ap5—ly

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

D. FOUGHERTY, Wood & Co., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
LOVALL & CO., "
NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUMS & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct28-3m

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,

ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,

251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)

Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and

TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the enamon Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $5 to $9, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and more finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,

By the use of a

Perfectly safe Anæsthetic.

oct3-3m

CHEESE.

500 lbs. Prime New York Dairy Cheese, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. 114 First street.

PETROLEUM.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its instrument being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mar31

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$265,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSON, L. S. RIDDLE,
FRANK SNYDER, JAMES GRAHAM,
P. D. GRIST, W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. jel-1y

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 25th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on 13½ SNARE LEASE, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder, James Graham,
P. D. Grist, Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie. aug14

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

Pure White Burning Oil.

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

and 47 WOOD STREET

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers of

Lamps Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

oct PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 97 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

se7

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

and 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish from six Tooghkenny Mines, the celebrated Oil Engine and Pitching with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,

NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also employed. sept-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,

NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also employed. sept-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company are now supplying daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lower rates than any other firm. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. de28

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMEMBER,

SOUTH & ROSS,

63 Market street,

GIVE THEM A CALL. oct2

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

ALEX. McCLINTOCK'S

SAW-MILL,

(Successor to Robert Wrightman,)

LAWRENCEVILLE.

I am now prepared to furnish

Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,

Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY ALDER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Keg Lath, Palings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ALEX. McCLINTOCK,

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au23-3m

100,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS.

100,000 CUBA SIXES.

In store and for sale by

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

oct28 corner Smithfield and Water streets.

PARLEY.

For sale by A choice article of Canadian Barley,

oct11 255 Liberty street.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the manufacture requires, and can afford inducements to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WINDOW SHADES,

Plain buff and green, gilt band and rustic styles, in great variety, at 107 Market street.

oct3 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WALL PAPER,

For dining rooms, halls, parlors, and chambers, in decorative and plain styles, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.

oct3 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,

NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also employed. sept-tf

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The oldest and largest establishment in the West.

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,

Between Wood and Market, PITTSBURGH

Affords our facilities for eleguant and expeditious execution of Maps, Plans, Show Cards, Circulars, Drafts, Checks, Labels, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps &c. Nos 73 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se28-1m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts and all Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps &c. au23-1m

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Plain to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 66 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. au28

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly manufacturing

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the manufacture requires, and can afford inducements to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WINDOW SHADES,

Plain buff and green, gilt band and rustic styles, in great variety, at 107 Market street.

oct3 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WALL PAPER,

For dining rooms, halls, parlors, and chambers, in decorative and plain styles, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.

oct3 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,

GREAT BARGAINS AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

oct5

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jn10-tf

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in

RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS.

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

Just Received,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS, COLLARS AND SETTS, BOBBINETT, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS, EXTRA SILK KNITTING—full lines; PLAID RIBBONS for Sashes and Trimming; VELVET RIBBONS—all colors; WHITE RIGHT SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS; NEW STYLE HAT VEILS; THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment; BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS; BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS; RIBBONS AND CLOAK TRIMMING; Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents; ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS; FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES; LINEN, COTTON AND MERINO YARNS; FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. H. EATON,

NO. 17 FIFTH ST.

oct27

J. A. WILSON. J. W. CARR. W. M. CARLISLE

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET,

Third House above Diamond Alley

oct28 PITTSBURGH

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SNEIL & BAILEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN D. BAILEY will continue the business in said firm, and is duly authorized to settle the outstanding accounts of the late

THOMAS SNEIL,
JOHN D. BAILEY.

In retiring from the firm of SNEIL & BAILEY, I cordially recommend my late partner to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

THOMAS SNEIL.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

(Successor to Sneil & Bailey,)

Stock Broker and Real Estate Agent.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Office, Wilkins Hall, Pittsburgh. oct28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Partnership between George W. Kiefer, C. L. Straub and Wm. Hummel was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1865, by mutual consent. Geo. W. Kiefer and Wm. Hummel continue the business in the name of the firm of Kiefer & Hummel are only authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm of said firm.

GEO. W. KIEFER,
C. L. STRAUB,
WM. HUMMEL.

In retiring from the firm of Kiefer, Straub & Co., I cordially recommend my late partners to the patronage of our former friends and customers.

C. L. STRAUB.

G. W. KIEFER..... WM. HUMMEL

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER & HUMMEL

(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF SKINS, DEEP TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr8-1y

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. de28

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have tested them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER BOUND INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 13 St. Clair st.

jy28

PIANOS,

ORGANS,

MELODEONS.

Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hertz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.

THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

se28

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND

Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

oct2 corner Smithfield and Water streets.

FIVE DOUBLE BARRED SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers just received and for sale by

JOHN D. BAILEY,

y5 126 Wood street.

CARPETS.

NEW GOODS.

VELVET CARPETS.

We have just opened the finest assortment of

VELVETS,

IN 3-4 AND 6-4 WIDTHS,

ever brought to this market, to which, in connection with our large stock of

Brussels, Three Plys, Ingrain and Common

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

we invite the attention of all desiring serviceable goods

AT LOW PRICES,

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

no7

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING

OUR NEW STOCK OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
A WOOLEN, COTTON AND LINEN DRUGGETS
NO CRUMB CLOTHS,
DAMASK, REPS AND LACE WINDOW CURTAINS,

Comprising

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Wellsville, Ohio ..... GORDON A. IRONS & CO.
Newark, Ohio ..... JAMES WARD
Zanesville, Ohio ..... THOMAS TROY
Allegheny Valley Railroad ..... WILLIAM HAMILTON
Kittanning, Pa. ..... H. C. HERCHMAN
New Brighton, Pa. ..... M. A. LOWRY
Beaver Falls, Pa. ..... JAMES MCCLELLAND
Washington, Pa. ..... REAL, BRACKNEY & CO.
Wheeling, Va. ..... W. A. & J. SHARP
Marietta, Ohio ..... P. J. PIERCE
Akron, Ohio ..... J. SAMPLE
Massillon, Ohio ..... J. T. BAMFIELD
Mansfield, Ohio ..... J. T. BAMFIELD
Brookville, Pa. ..... RITTER PARKER
Poland, Ohio ..... W. H. HOWELLS
Brownsville, Pa. ..... J. M. BAILEY
Uniontown, Pa. ..... R. M. ALLEN
New Castle, Pa. ..... W. MCKEE
Akron, Pa. ..... J. LINKENBERGER
Rochester, Pa. ..... WILSON & HOOD
Canonsburg, Pa. ..... GEO. W. PATTON
Allegheny, Pa. ..... A. HOLMES
Alliance, Ohio ..... J. H. SIDDON
Perrysville, Pa. ..... WM. ARTHURS
Greensburg, Pa. ..... T. H. WILLIAMS
Freeport, Pa. ..... C. G. LOWRY
Hollidaysburg, Pa. ..... H. B. STEVENS
Clarion, Pa. ..... H. B. CONNELLY
Coalport, Pa. ..... H. B. CONNELLY
Uniontown, Pa. ..... S. M. BROWNFIELD & SON
Cincinnati, Ohio ..... CLARK & AUSTIN
Connellsville, Ohio ..... J. P. KNOX
Zanesville, Ohio ..... ISAAC THROCKMORTON
Salem, Ohio ..... WILSON & HOOD
Steubenville, Ohio ..... GEO. S. JEFFERY
Wellsburg, Va. ..... J. M. & J. S. BRADY
Mansfield, Pa. ..... SMITH & BRADBURY
Mount Newton, Pa. ..... J. M. STEVENS
Mount Newton, Pa. ..... SAML. ROSS
Paris Landing, Tenn. ..... R. S. HUDSON
Beaver, Pa. ..... A. M. MYERS
Beaver, Pa. ..... W. P. HAMAS
Greenville, Pa. ..... W. P. MCKELVEY
Wheeling, W. Va. ..... A. PRICE & SON
Canton, Ohio. ..... D. A. MARSON & CO.
Oil City, Pa. ..... W. J. SMART
Kittanning, Pa. ..... M. W. SMART
Mercer, Pa. ..... R. JOHNSON
New Brighton, Pa. ..... J. L. WILSON
Bridgeport, Pa. ..... J. L. WILSON
Pulaski, Pa. ..... J. E. ROBINS
Boston, Pa. ..... J. E. ROBINS
Hookstown, Pa. ..... J. E. ROBINS
Meadville, Pa. ..... J. A. LOWRY
Carlisle, Ohio. ..... W. R. BOYLES
Blairsville, Pa. ..... W. R. BOYLES
Smithfield, Pa. ..... W. W. WARD
Monongahela House ..... W. W. WARD
Girard, Pa. ..... P. M. SHANNON
P. & C. R. R. ..... P. M. SHANNON
Unionville, Pa. ..... H. SHARER
Bridgeville, Pa. ..... E. P. WILSON
Braddock's Field, Pa. ..... S. G. GUEST
Birmingham, Pa. ..... H. CARS & CO.
Jamestown, Pa. ..... H. CARS & CO.
Bloomfield, Pa. ..... H. CARS & CO.
Bellair, Ohio. ..... ISAAC T. OXFORD
Wooster, Ohio. ..... T. LOWMAN
Latrobe, Pa. ..... T. LOWMAN
Alliance, Ohio. ..... C. JOHNSON
Mount Union, Ohio. ..... C. JOHNSON
Morgantown, West Virginia. ..... A. FULTON
Kenton, Ohio. ..... A. JORDAN
North Star, Pa. ..... A. JORDAN
Bellaire, Pa. ..... W. F. GOSLIN
Madison, Pa. ..... J. L. DAVIDSON
Canton, Pa. ..... H. MORTON
Harford, Pa. ..... H. MORTON
Hakeystown, Pa. ..... T. JOHNSON
Ebensburg, Pa. ..... T. JOHNSON
Punxsutawney, Pa. ..... J. R. RIDDLE
Perrysville, Ohio. ..... J. D. EWING
New Wakefield, Ohio. ..... J. J. BAKER
Bridgeport, Ohio. ..... C. H. & J. BAKER
Upper Middletown, Pa. ..... JAMES NICKLIN
Elkton, Md. ..... W. W. EWING
Elkton, Pa. ..... JAMES EWING
Mount Pleasant, Pa. ..... W. W. EWING
Lawsonham, Pa. ..... WILLIAM PORTER
Mount Union, Pa. ..... JAMES CHRISTIE
North Hope, Pa. ..... JAMES CHRISTIE
Liberty, Pa. ..... W. N. SIMS
Brinckleyrg, Pa. ..... W. N. SIMS
Carnegie's Store, Pa. ..... G. T. BARTON
Curtisville, Pa. ..... H. C. JORDAN
Leslie, Ohio. ..... J. HENDERSON
Cecil, Pa. ..... H. MATTHEWS
Cherry Valley, Pa. ..... R. M. CLARKSON
East Lewistown, Ohio. ..... D. THOMAS.

CITY MATTERS.

HOW WE GET OUR BROOMS.

Culture of Broom Corn—Who Cultivates It—How It Is Prepared for the Market—Statistics of its Culture—Its Price—The Manufacture of Brooms—The Various Qualities of Brooms, &c.

The broom is an article in universal use. It is one of the sanitary instruments in every family in the land. The house which is without a broom must indeed be in a most deplorable condition, and cannot be very well prepared for such a visitor as the cholera, unless it be to bid it welcome. Of an article in such general use, it may not be unimportant to know something more than the price. It is proposed in this sketch to show the manner in which, and where, broom corn is cultivated, how it is prepared for market, and the steps taken in converting it into brooms. In this the domestic reader may gather such information as may enable her to choose the new brooms which sweep clean and last long.

There is upwards of one hundred thousand acres in the United States devoted to the growth of broom corn. In regard to its culture, the agricultural preparations are as follows: The ground is broken in the spring, about the middle of May, and the farmers begin to plant about the 1st of June. By means of one of the modern drilling machines the seed is planted in rows about two feet and a half apart, and on these rows in hills about 18 inches apart. Subsequently the cultivator is used, going over four rows at a time. About the 1st of August it begins to shoot into broom corn brush, and it is ready for harvesting about the 1st of September. In harvesting it is cut by hand, from six to eighteen inches below the brush, the proper length required for broom uses. In each hill there are about eighteen or twenty stalks. Teams follow the cutters. The cutters number from sixty to three hundred according to the size of the fields, and the number of teams which follow is regulated by the crop in a proportion. The enterprize of cultivating is not to be computed to that of harvesting. Owing to the extra amount which has to be done in the harvest, it is usually difficult to obtain hands, especially since the beginning of the war.

In the West the harvesting is mostly done by Swedes, who cut the crop by the acre. They obtain hands for this purpose, and make the contracts at whatever is the prevailing price. The price of cutting is from $6 to $10 per acre. This Year there was a good crop and the price for cutting averaged $9 per acre. After being cut the corn is put on to the teams and hauled into long sheds, where it is submitted to a threshing process by machinery driven by horse-power. The seed having been removed from the brush, the latter is taken to long high sheds, which have open sides. Here the brush is laid upon shelves eight inches apart. It is laid on about four inches in depth. This plan is adopted in order to obtain for the brush the benefit of a free circulation of the air to dry it. These sheds are usually about twelve feet wide, and the height is regulated by the latitude in the various regions. Ordinary sized fields usually have two or three sheds, so that while one is being filled the brush in the other lady is ripening and getting ready for removal. In good seasons the broom corn dries in four or five days. When dry, they take it out and throw it into piles or "in bulk," and it is then packed by baling machines holes average about two hundred and fifty pounds each. They are bound with strong wire and are then ready for market.

The crooked corn is baled by itself. The green corn is the most saleable, and is worth from two to three cents a pound more than the red. The red corn assumes that complexion because ripe too long before harvesting. This results from the farmers wanting the seed. Green corn, on the other hand, is cut when in bloom. The seed sells for about the same price as oats, and the yield is from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. The average yield of broom corn is about one ton to two acres and a half.

In 1860, before the war, the price of broom corn in the West was $60 a ton; and here at the same time it was worth $65 per ton. In 1870 it is worth, in the West, from $200 to $250 per ton, and here from $250 to $300 a ton. The qualities are usually known as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 3, the latter being bad.

Of the crops of broom corn the report of the transactions of the Agricultural Institute for 1860 says that the average price of broom corn bran was six cents per lb.; green, and four cents per lb. for red, and the average crop per acre at the West was 400 lbs., in the State of New York 350 lbs., and in New England 300 lbs.

Next we come to the manufacture of the broom corn or brush into brooms. The handles are mostly manufactured in Maine, and they are brought here from Chicago, and from various parts of Ohio, according to the abundance of timber in the various localities. In 1860 these handles cost from $6 to $10 per 1,000; in 1865, they cost $25 a 1,000. In preparing the brush for the broom, it is first dipped into a tank full of water, just long enough to get thoroughly wet, usually about half a minute. It is then thrown into a pile and drained for five or ten minutes. It is then put on end into a bleach box which is air tight. Here it is submitted to fumigation with brimstone, a process which toughens its whiteness and at the same time renders flexible. It is then selected on a sorting bench, the long corn being put aside for the omnibus, and the short for the inside rows of the broom. There are five different sizes of brooms, two qualities of each size—hurl brooms and stem brooms. This is the process as stated by Mr. E. B. Matthews, of No. 120 Third street in this city, the factory being in Chestnut street, Manchester.

Mr. Matthews makes on an average eight thousand dozens of brooms in a year. Large quantities of twine and wire are used in the fabrication of the brooms, and the manufacture gives employment to quite a number of females the year round. Mr. Matthews has invented a cast iron broom clamp, which holds the broom corn in shape while being sewed. These he has for sale. He is ready to supply manufacturers. The factory in Manchester is large and commodious, and a capable facility for all the necessities of the enterprise. Mr. M. has been in the broom business for twenty years, and is thoroughly familiar with the trade in all its details. He is receiving large quantities of broom corn from the West every day, and is able to compete with the manufacturers of any other city in the country.

A STEAM CRACKER BAKERY.

Crackers Made by Machinery—A Three Story Bakery—Capacious Ovens—A Batch Every Three Minutes—Rolling Mills for Dough—Complete Arrangements.

Our reporter paid a visit to the cracker bakery of Martin Connolly, in Irwin street, near Penn, a day or two ago, for the purpose of seeing the great improvements which have been adopted at that establishment for the turning out of bread and especially crackers. The first thing that strikes the visitor on entering the bakery is the remarkable cleanness and order which prevails, something not usual in bakehouses.

The building is forty feet square and is three stories high. The first floor is for the flour and bread store, and the area for the accommodation of the wagons used for distributing the orders; the second story is the bake room, and the third story is the packing room. The bakery is well lighted with gas at nights, and speaking tubes are connected with each of the floors, making the means of communication constant if necessary. The daily capacity is from twenty to twenty-five barrels. The ovens are large, measuring eleven by twelve feet. The ovens have iron doors under which are the usual vents and ashes or cinders scattering through the house. Over the ovens are circular windows opening into large ventilators. Through these the heat and steam from the ovens escape, thus ventilating the bakery and releasing from the premises all that is prejudicial to health in bakeries generally.

After the flour is mixed, the dough is put through a series of rollers, and eight inches long thirty-two inches long, and eight inches thick, and subsequently through a series of rollers, in diameter, and subsequently through a smaller set of rollers, each one being set 32 inches long and 28 inches in diameter. The dough is then taken to a press, put through a series of rollers, to a press, put through a series of rollers, to a press, put through a series of rollers,